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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/960,204	09/21/2001	Gintaras A. Vaisnys	10334/6	5152
7590	04/12/2004		EXAMINER	
James W. Paul, Esq. FULWIDER PATTON LEE & UTECHT, LLP 6060 Center Drive, 10th Floor LOS ANGELES, CA 90045			ALEJANDRO, RAYMOND	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1745	

DATE MAILED: 04/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1745

Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20040402

Art Unit: 1745

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/01/04 has been entered.

This communication is responsive to the RCE and the amendment filed 03/01/04. The applicants have overcome the 35 USC 102 rejection. However, the present claims are rejected again over art as seen below and for the reasons of record.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-3 and 7 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3 and 8-9 of U.S. Patent No. 6577102.

Art Unit: 1745

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons:

The US'102 patent claims the following (CLAIMS 1-3 and 8-9):

1. A power supply system for an external defibrillator having a first power supply unit for delivering energy to a patient, and a second power supply unit to power non-energy delivery functions of the external defibrillator, the power supply system comprising: 35

a first power supply connected to the external defibrillator, wherein the first power supply powers at least a main unit circuit of the external defibrillator to deliver energy to a patient during a first operating mode of the external defibrillator; and 40

a second power supply, wherein the second power supply powers at least one non-energy delivery circuit during an alternate operating mode, exclusive of a state of the first power supply. 45

2. The power supply system of claim 1 wherein the non-energy delivery circuit comprises circuitry reporting a status of the external defibrillator.

3. The power supply system of claim 1 wherein the non-energy delivery circuit comprises circuitry sounding an enunciator. 50

8. The power supply system of claim 1 wherein the non-energy delivery circuit comprises at least one visual indicator.

9. The battery system of claim 8 wherein the visual indicator comprises a light emitting diode.

In this case, since claim 2 positively recites the presence of a circuitry reporting the status of the external defibrillator, the claim language has been construed as having an indicator to indicate the status of at least a portion of at least the external defibrillator. Thus, the limitation of claim 2 corresponds to an obvious variation of a battery packing having an indicator as instantly claimed in applicants' invention.

Furthermore, the application claims are broader or more generic than the patent claims, thus, the application claims are anticipated by the patent claims. Accordingly, a broad limitation is anticipated by a narrow limitation which lies within the broad limitation. In re Goodman.

Art Unit: 1745

4. Claims 1-3 and 7 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1-5, 7, 11-12 and 15 of copending Application No. 10/453312 (Patent Application Publication US 2003/0205988).

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons:

The copending application's 312 claims the following (CLAIMS 1-5, 7, 11-12 and 15):

1. A battery system for a medical device, the battery system comprising:

a first power supply capable of being connected to the medical device, wherein the first power supply powers at least a portion of the medical device during a first operating mode of the medical device; and

a second power supply, wherein the second power supply powers at least one of a portion of the medical device and the battery system during an alternate mode, exclusive of a state the first power supply.

2. The battery system of claim 1 wherein the first power supply powers essential power needs of the medical device.

3. The battery system of claim 1 wherein the second power supply powers non-essential power needs of the medical device.

4. The battery system of claim 3 wherein the non-essential power needs comprises reporting a status of the medical device.

5. The battery system of claim 3 wherein the non-essential power needs comprises sounding an annunciator.

7. The battery system of claim 3 wherein the non-essential power needs comprises electric circuitry of at least a portion of at least one of the battery system and the medical device.

11. The battery system of claim 3 wherein the non-essential power needs comprises at least one visual indicator.

12. The battery system of claim 11 wherein the visual indicator comprises a light emitting diode.

15. The battery system of claim 1 wherein the medical device comprises an external defibrillator.

In this case, since claim 2 positively recites the presence of a circuitry reporting the status of the external defibrillator, the claim language has been construed as having an indicator to indicate the status of at least a portion of at least the external defibrillator. Thus, the

Art Unit: 1745

limitation of claim 2 corresponds to an obvious variation of a battery packing having an indicator as instantly claimed in applicants' invention. Additionally, since claim 15 recites the medical device comprises an external defibrillator, the overall claim language has been interpreted as an obvious variation of the invention and thus, positively including the external defibrillator. Hence, the necessary functional interrelationship between the prior art and the claimed invention is satisfied.

Furthermore, the application claims are broader or more generic than the patent claims, thus, the application claims are anticipated by the patent claims. Accordingly, a broad limitation is anticipated by a narrow limitation which lies within the broad limitation. In re Goodman.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

Art Unit: 1745

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9-11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benvegar et al 5721482 in view of Adams et al 5372605.

The instant application is directed to a battery pack wherein the disclosed inventive concept comprises the indicator feature.

With respect to claim 1:

Benvegar et al disclose an intelligent battery having an advance low battery warning for a battery powered device (ABSTRACT/COL 2, lines 27-45) wherein the battery comprises a battery suitable for powering a battery powered device and a charge monitor circuit. The battery powered device is a defibrillator device (ABSTRACT/COL 18-24). It is disclosed that the charge monitor IC 32 resides on a printed circuit board mounted inside a removable battery pack 12 that is used with the portable defibrillator (COL 4, lines 10-13). The battery powered device is a defibrillator device (ABSTRACT) as well as that the battery powered device is used to treat patients (COL 1, lines 20-24).

Benvegar et al disclose that the high voltage charger circuit 14 contains a large capacitor that is charged by battery pack 12, thereby arming the defibrillator. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the large charge stored on this capacitor is used to shock the patient (COL 3, lines 30-35). Thus, a second power supply is provided to power at least one-non energy delivery circuit of the battery pack and the external defibrillator. **Figure 2** above illustrates a diagram of the battery pack 12 wherein the battery pack 12 has a plurality of battery cells 30 (power supply) connected in series across the terminals of the battery pack 12 (COL 3, line 65 to

Art Unit: 1745

COL 4, line 10). Thus, it is also contended that at least one of the plurality of battery cells can serve as the second power supply as not specific structure of the second power supplied is specified.

The charge monitor circuit continuously measures the amount of electrical charge input and output from the battery (ABSTRACT/COL 2, lines 27-45). When the amount of charge remaining in the battery goes below a threshold amount an advance low battery warning is generated (ABSTRACT/ COL 2, lines 27-45). It is disclosed that the low battery warning occurs independently of the output voltage of the battery such that an advance low battery warning is provided (ABSTRACT/ COL 2, lines 27-45).

Figure 2 below illustrates a diagram of the battery pack 12 wherein the battery pack 12 has a plurality of battery cells 30 (*power supply*) connected in series across the terminals of the battery pack 12 (COL 3, line 65 to COL 4, line 10). Also contained within the battery pack 12 is the charge monitor IC 32 which monitors and maintains a cumulative sum of the electrical current as it goes in and out of the battery (i.e. battery cells 30). The amount of charge input into the battery and output from the battery is continuously measured by the charge monitor IC 32 (COL 3, line 65 to COL 4, line 10). It is disclosed that the charge monitor IC 32 resides on a printed circuit board mounted inside a removable battery pack 12 that is used with the portable defibrillator (COL 4, lines 10-13).

It is disclosed that the battery pack 12 (See **Figure 2 below**) includes a button 34 and an LED bar graph 36 (it is noted that LED stands for light emitting diode). When the button 34 is pressed, charge monitor IC 32 activates LED bar graph 36 which indicates the total charge remaining in the battery cells 30 (COL 4, lines 39-43).

It is disclosed that the charge monitor IC 32 reports information, including the battery state of charge, the battery's temperature and the charge monitor's status including a plurality of calibration and testing flags to the defibrillator/monitor instrument (COL 4, lines 18-23).

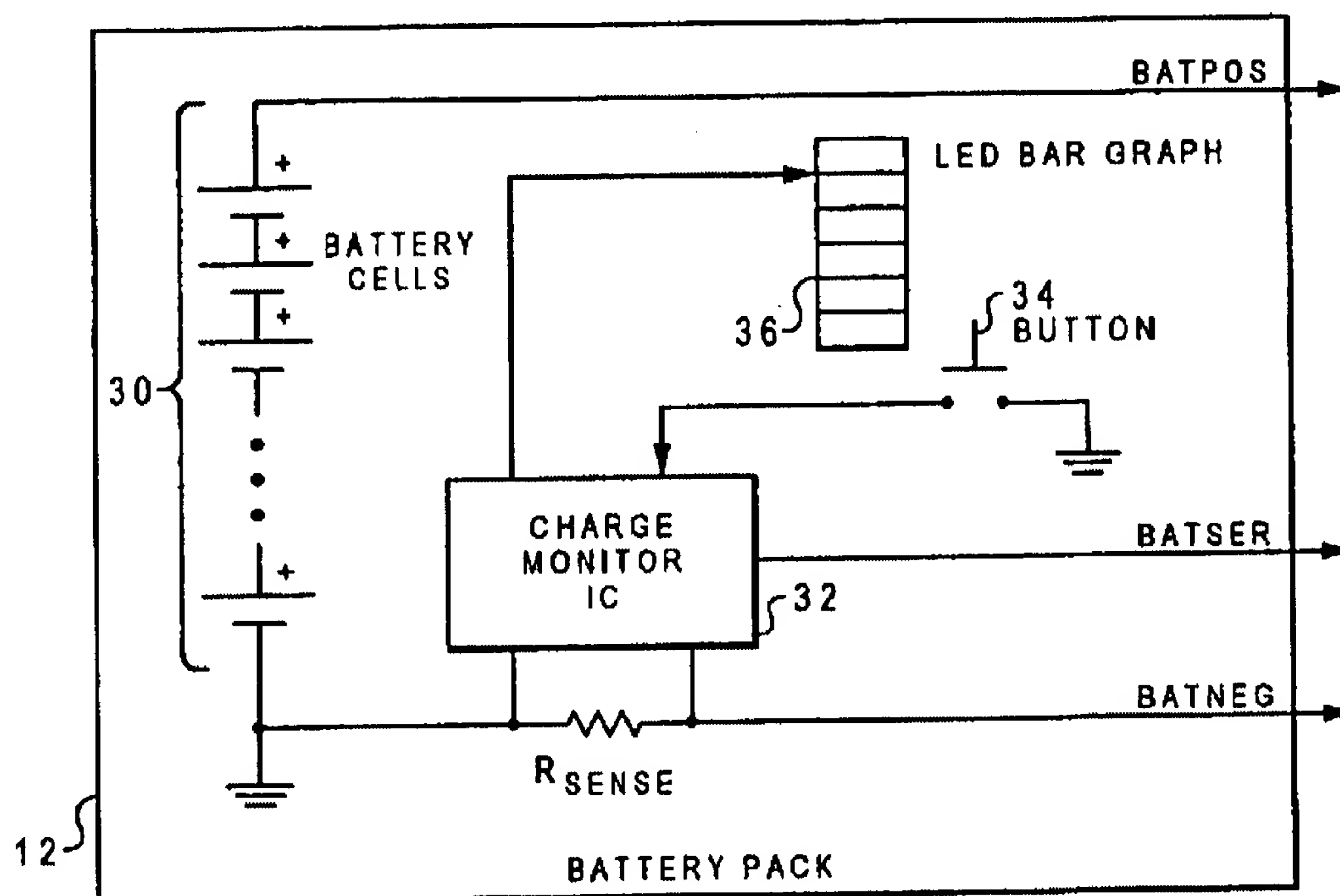


Fig. 2

With respect to claims 2-4:

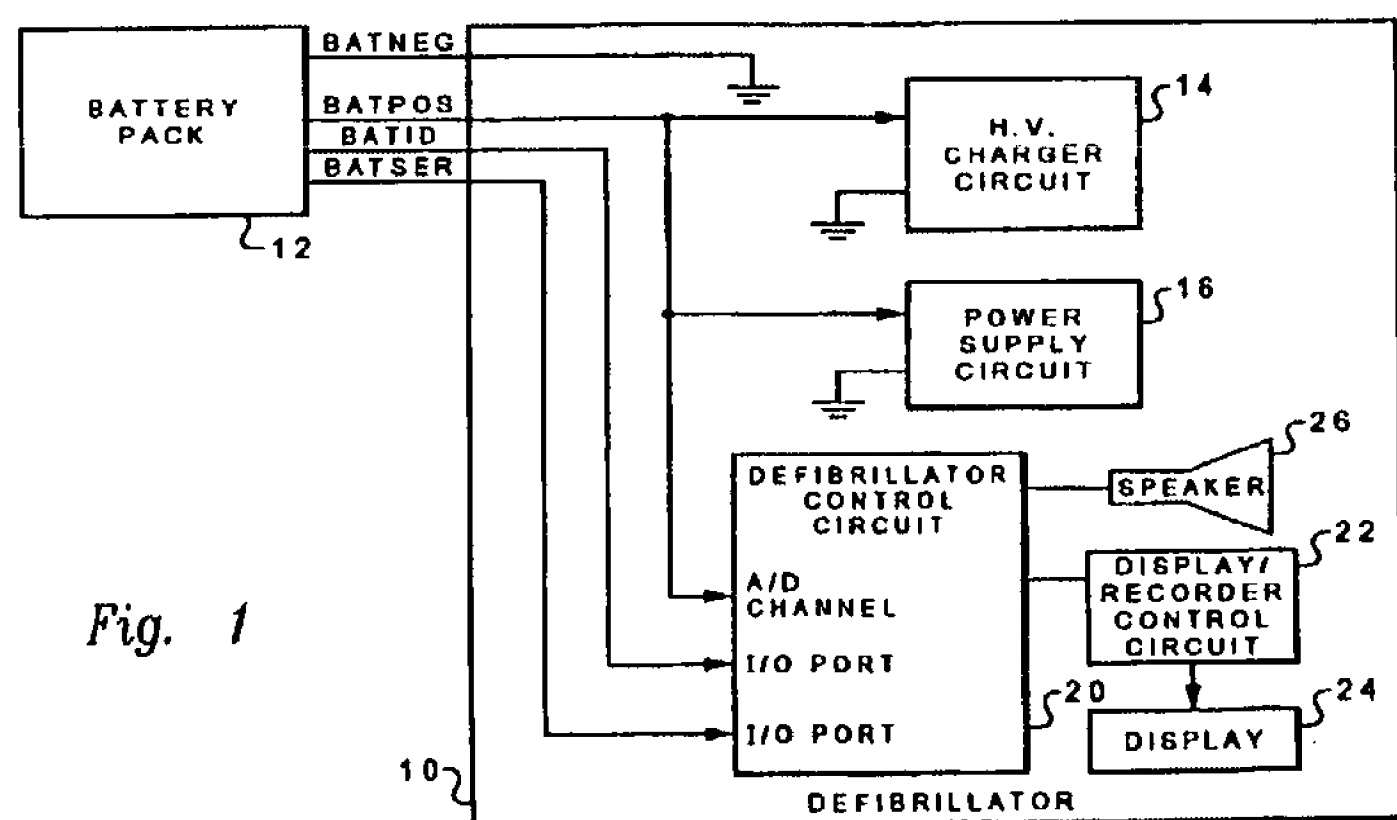
It is disclosed that the battery pack 12 includes a button 34 and an LED bar graph 36 (it is noted that LED stands for light emitting diode). When the button 34 is pressed, charge monitor IC 32 activates LED bar graph 36 which indicates the total charge remaining in the battery cells 30 (COL 4, lines 39-43). *Thus, since the charge monitor IC 32 activates the LED bar graph 36, the LED bar graph 36 (the light emitting diode) flashes to indicate the battery cells are operating properly.*

Art Unit: 1745

As for claims 6-7, 10-11:

Benvegar et al disclosed that the control circuit is contained within and formed as an integral part of the battery pack, thus, providing an intelligent battery that produces an advance low battery warning for a battery powered defibrillator (COL 7, lines 50-55). It is disclosed that the control circuit 20 makes a determination of when the amount of charge remaining in the battery goes below a threshold amount, this threshold amount reflects the desired amount of charge to be remaining in a battery. When it is determined that the charge in the battery pack has reached this threshold amount, control circuit 20 provides an advance low battery warning by indicating the low battery condition on display 24 (COL 3, lines 42-55). The control circuit 20 may produce an audio warning that is output by speaker 26. Control circuit 20 also monitors the voltage output of battery pack 12 and when the voltage output reaches a minimum threshold limit, control circuit 20 provides an additional audio and visual warning via speaker 26 and display 24, called a battery shutdown warning which indicates the battery shutdown is imminent (COL 3, lines 55-63).

Figure 1 below shows control circuit feature including the controller, the audio indicator and the enunciator.



Art Unit: 1745

With respect to claim 9:

It is disclosed that the battery pack 12 includes a button 34 and an LED bar graph 36 (it is noted that LED stands for light emitting diode). When the button 34 is pressed, charge monitor IC 32 activates LED bar graph 36 which indicates the total charge remaining in the battery cells 30 (COL 4, lines 39-43). *Thus, the indicator indicates a state of the power supply.*

With respect to claim 13:

It is taught that the low battery warning occurs independently of the output voltage of the battery such that an advance low battery warning is provided (ABSTRACT/ COL 2, lines 27-45).

Benvegar et al disclose a battery power source according to the foregoing aspects. However, Benvegar et al do not expressly disclose the specific first and second power supply associated to the main and alternate operating mode, respectively.

Adams et al disclose a dual battery system for a defibrillator (TITLE) using two separate battery power sources, each having optimized characteristics for monitoring functions and for output energy delivery functions, respectively (ABSTRACT/ COL 2, line 55 to COL 3, line 4/ CLAIM 1). The monitoring functions are supplied electrical power by a first battery source; the output energy delivery functions are supplied by a separate second battery source. The first battery source provides electrical power only to the monitoring functions of the defibrillator (*the non-energy delivery circuit*) and the second battery source provides all of the electrical power for the output energy delivery functions (*the energy delivery circuit*) (ABSTRACT/ COL 2, line 55 to COL 3, line 4/ CLAIM 1).

In view of these disclosures, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the specific first and second power supply associated to

Art Unit: 1745

the main and alternate operating mode of Adams et al in the battery pack of Benvegar et al as Adams et al teaches that with the improved dual battery system configuration the minimum expected monitoring life of an implantable cardioverter defibrillator is independent of the amount of electrical pulse therapy delivered by the device, such as the number of cardioversion/defibrillation countershock or the amount of pacing. As a result, the end of the minimum useable lifespan of the first battery source is highly predictable based on steady state current drain calculations. The lifespan of the second source battery is also amenable to calculation based upon the number and amount of energy levels of previously delivered electrical pulse therapies. Accordingly, while a single battery system has proved workable for implantable defibrillators, the use of a single battery system necessarily involves a compromise between the ideal power supply which would otherwise be used for the various types of circuitry within the defibrillator. Hence, it is desirable to provide for an improved dual battery power system for a defibrillator which avoids the need for the compromise required of single battery systems.

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benvegar et al 5721482 in view of Adams et al 5372605 as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Kurle et al 6072299.

Benvegar et al is applied, argued and incorporated herein for the reasons above. However, Benvegar et al do not expressly disclose the light emitting diode flashes to indicate a fault condition.

Kurle et al disclose a smart battery (ABSTRACT) that self-monitors and indicates use conditions (ABSTRACT). Kurle et al disclose that a relative state of charge that includes a

Art Unit: 1745

reserve factor is displayed using the LED (*the light emitting diode*) 76a-d wherein one LED flashes if the relative state of charge is less than or equal to 0 % (COL 14, lines 40-45). It is also disclosed that if any identified flag has been set, then the battery 22 displays the conditioning required pattern wherein the conditioning required display pattern alternates flashing the first and third LED (COL 14, lines 25-31).

Kurle et al disclose the battery pack is useful in portable medical devices such as a portable defibrillator unit (COL 1, lines 22-28) wherein the battery pack provides the power to the defibrillator (COL 1, lines 30-45).

In view of the above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the light emitting diode flashes to indicate a fault condition of Kurle et al in the indicator of Benvegar et al and Adams et al because Kurle et al teach the light emitting diode indicator (LED) flashes if the relative state of charge is less than certain predetermined level. Accordingly, a flashing light emitting diode is suitable to identify, recognize and display battery conditions to a user. Thus, if any error and/or fault or failing condition is detected in the battery, the flashing-lighted LED (light emitting diode) display makes pertinent indication. As a result, it is obtained a battery that internally monitors its own operating condition, its own need for maintenance and its own useful life, and communicates this information to a user.

9. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benvegar et al 5721482 in view of Adams et al 5372605 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Olson et al 6366809.

Benvegar et al is applied, argued and incorporated herein for the reasons above. However, Benvegar et al do not expressly disclose the indicator communicates that the medical device has failed a self test per se.

Olson et al disclose a defibrillator battery with memory and status indication gauge (TITLE/ABSTRACT) wherein a daily self-test and a weekly self-test of the automated external defibrillator (AED) 10 is performed during which the voltage level of battery cells 17 of battery pack 15 is checked; wherein processor 74 illuminates replace battery indicator 64 of status gauge indicator 60 and activates alarm 96 if faults are identified during daily self-test or weekly self-test (COL 6, lines 47-62).

In view of the above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the indicator communicates that the medical device has failed a self test of Olson et al in the indicator of Benvegar et al and Adams et al because Olson et al teach that the battery indicator is illuminated if fault conditions are identified during daily self-test and weekly self-test. Accordingly, the indicator will illuminate if a battery replacement is required. Therefore, the defibrillator battery and associated status indicator insures constant readiness of an automated external defibrillator for defibrillating a patient by preventing defibrillator failure due to an unknown reduced battery charge.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 and 13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Art Unit: 1745

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond Alejandro whose telephone number is (571) 272-1282. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00 am - 6:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan can be reached on (571) 272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Raymond Alejandro
Examiner
Art Unit 1745

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RAYM', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke underneath.